

4. *Setodes grandis*: male genitalia.
5. *Hydropsyche minuscula*: male genitalia.
6. *Phryganomyia obscura*: male genitalia and palp.
7. *Rhyacophila terminata*: male genitalia.
8. *Notidobia assimilis*: male genitalia.
9. *Psychomyia mæsta*: hind wings.
10. *Lepidostoma stigma*: wings.
11. *Triænodes frontalis*: male genitalia.
12. *Stenophylax minusculus*: male genitalia and palp.
13. *Parachiona pilosa*: male genitalia.
14. *Ecclisomyia conspersa*: male genitalia and palp.
15. *Psychomyia mæsta*: female genitalia.
16. *Rhyacophila torva*: male genitalia.
17. *Plectrocnemia australis*: female genitalia.
18. *Ecclisomyia maculosa*: hind wing.
19. *Limnephilus oslari*: female genitalia.
20. *Neuronia inornata*: palp and claspers.
21. *Brachycentrus similis*: male genitalia.
22. *Pycnopsyche guttifer*: male genitalia.
23. *Setodes autumnalis*: male genitalia.
24. *Setodina parva*: head and palp.
25. *Pycnopsyche similis*: male genitalia.
26. *Setodina parva*: wings.

—The following papers were presented for publication.

NOTES ON UNITED STATES ORTHOPTERA, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES.

By A. N. CAUDELL.

In June, 1905, Dr. J. Hornung, of Menlo Park, Cal. sent to the National Museum several specimens of a large black earwig for determination. These proved to be *Chelisoches morio* Fab., an insect hitherto unknown from the United States.^a Correspondence with the collector elicited the information that they were taken some miles from Menlo Park in peach trees. They are probably importations from the Hawaiian Islands, where the species is common.

On May 18, 1906, Mr. Douglas Clemons found a single specimen of the small cockroach *Holocompsa nitidulus* Fab., in Washington, D. C. It was crawling on cotton batting from

^a In 1900 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., XLIV, p. 51) Burr records it as questionably occurring in North America.

the store room at the National Museum. This handsome little roach is found in the West Indies and Mexico, as well as in Central and South America. The members of the genus are easy of dissemination and are fast becoming cosmopolitan, and one or more species will very surely become permanent residents within our borders.

On October 9, 1905, Mr. J. C. Rounds, of Westwater, Utah, sent a female specimen of *Stagmomantis carolina* L. to the National Museum for determination. This, I believe, is the farthest western specific record for this insect, though some older general localities may include regions even farther west.

The writer has in preparation a catalogue of the Orthoptera of the United States and Canada which is intended for publication as soon as Professor Bruner completes his work on the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, which includes many species that occur within our borders. The advancement made in the study of this order since the issuance of Scudder's catalogue seems to warrant a new catalogue being made. Certain names in present use that are untenable from one cause or another, usually nomenclatural in nature, will need changing. One such case follows:

Scudder^b describes what he supposed to be the *Caloptenus regalis* of Dodge, placing it in the genus *Æoloplus*. But, as stated by Professor Bruner in a letter to the writer, the *C. regalis* of Dodge is a *Melanoplus* occurring in Nebraska and Colorado, specimens from the latter State sent me by Professor Bruner agreeing with the original description of Dodge. Thus the insect described as an *Æoloplus* by Scudder is, from a nomenclatural standpoint, without a name. The specific name *bruneri* is therefore proposed for it.

***Asemoplus rainierensis*, n. sp.**

Last year Mr. H. E. Burke brought me a pair of a new species of *Asemoplus* from Mt. Rainier, Washington. This year (July, 1906) I visited Mt. Rainier and found the insect present in Paradise Valley in vast numbers. So numerous, indeed, were they that the ground in places was fairly swarming with them, the grass and small plants being wholly destroyed by the myriads of these small grasshoppers. Associated with the new species was an equal number of an apterous species which was described by Walker from Canada as *A. nudus*. Superficially the new species bears a very close resemblance to Walker's species but structurally it is quite distinct. From *Asemoplus montanus* Bruner, however, the new species is less easily sepa-

^b Rev. *Melanop.*, p. 71.

rated. When compared directly with the types of this last species, however, it is seen to be amply distinct. The three species of the genus may be separated as follows:

1. Tegmina present2
Tegmina absent*nudus* Walker.
2. Cerci of the male about two and one-half times as long as the basal width, reaching the tip of the supra-anal plate and apically curved somewhat downward; pronotal disk of both sexes transversely convex, passing insensibly into the lateral lobes without indication of lateral carinæ*montanus* Bruner.
Cerci of the male no more than twice as long as the basal width, scarcely attaining the tip of the supra-anal plate and in no way apically decurved; pronotal disk of both sexes transversely less convex above, passing more abruptly into the lateral lobes, forming distinct but rounded lateral carinæ.....*rainierensis*, n. sp.

In coloration *rainierensis* is similar to *montanus*, except that the infuscation on the lateral lobes of the pronotum does not extend so far downwards, making a more distinct lateral stripe. The abdomen above is usually broadly yellow, rarely with a narrow broken dark median line. The frontal costa of the female is more distinctly sulcate than in *montanus*, and the eyes are not so widely separated, the interspace being about three times as broad as the basal segment of the antennæ, while in *montanus* it is about four times as broad. The posterior margin of the pronotum is angularly concave, much more so, especially in the female, than that of either *montanus* or *nudus*.

The measurements of a mature pair chosen as types from a large number of specimens are as follows: Length, antennæ, male and female, 7 mm.; pronotum, male, 3.5 mm., female, 4.5 mm.; posterior femora, male, 9 mm., female, 11 mm.

Type.—No. 10707, U. S. National Museum.

There is little variation in size. The color of living specimens is very different and much brighter than that of specimens preserved either pinned or in spirits, no matter how well prepared by stuffing.

Out of nearly one hundred specimens of both sexes examined, but one specimen was found with either elytron missing, that one a female with the left elytron gone. Professor Scudder states that one half or more of all specimens of *montanus* seen by him had one of the tegmina gone. This is not true, however, of the few specimens of that species seen by me.